

come soon and would repay her for all her anxiety by extraordinary evidences of affection. She summoned up for her consolation the thousand kindnesses of her husband, his constant, changeless love, his resistance of those errors that marred the domestic happiness of many families; and like a true wife she suffered the lustre of her own purity, excellence and affection, to gild the character and conduct of her husband.

She was startled from her reveries of delight and charity, by an unusual outbreak of noisy debauchery from the wretched drinking house below. She leaned forward and stood fixed in horror at the sight.

Her husband was in the midst of the riotous host, in sickening, disgusting familiarity with an abandoned one of her own sex.

She stepped back until an angle of her own house concealed her from the painful scene. A thousand previous matters that had scarcely excited a thought became then of importance in what she had seen. She raised her apron to her eyes, but there were no tears, her hand dropped on the fence above her; a feeling came over her heart, such as she had not before experienced.

She had felt as a woman regret for the loss of property—the mother had mourned the death of her child—and anxiety had been felt for some slight errors in her husband; but property could be regained by labor, or relinquished without effort—every dream of the mother gave back to her heart her beloved child, and refreshed with a spiritual intercourse; and every waking thought that turned toward the dead one was lustrous with the sense of heavenly intercourse and consoling in the promise of a future union—the errors of a husband, that do not imply dishonour, not exhibit themselves as evidences of waning affection, may be mended or endured; but when the heart is suddenly overwhelmed with the evidence of shame, insult and dishonour; when all the purity of woman's thoughts is outraged with the proofs of guilt, and all the years of her charity and enduring love are dishonored by the unerring tokens of ingratitude and infamy, and the confiding, the consoling, the truthful wife, becomes the witness of the destruction of her domestic peace, despair sweeps over the heart, like the blastings of the simoon; and then, all the unmentioned sufferings of the woman, all the cherished sorrows of the daughter, all the poignant anguish of a mother are lost, in the overwhelming torrent of—"The Wife's First Grief."

The Every-day Married Lady.—The every day Married Lady is the inventor of a thing which few foreign nations have as yet adopted either in their houses or in language. This thing is "comfort." The word cannot well be defined; the items that enter into its composition being so numerous that a description would read like a catalogue. We all understand, however, what it means, although few of us are sensible of the source of the enjoyment. A widower has very little comfort, and a bachelor none at all; whilst a married man—provided his wife be an every-day married lady—enjoys it in perfection. But he enjoys it unconsciously, and therefore ungratefully; it is a thing of course—a necessary, a right of the want of which he complains without being distinctly sensible of its presence. Even when it acquires sufficient intensity to arrest his attention—when his features and heart soften, and he looks round with a half smile on his face and says: "This is comfort!" it never occurs to him to inquire where it all comes from. His every-day wife is sitting quietly in the corner, was not it she who lighted the fire, or dressed the dinner, or drew the curtains; and it never occurs to him to think that all these, and a hundred other circumstances of the moment, owe their virtue to her inspiring; and that the comfort which enriches the atmosphere, which sparkles in the embers, which broods in shadowy parts of the room, which glows in his own full heart, emanates from her and encircles her like an aureole.

PROFANITY.—Once when I was returning from Ireland (says Rowland Hill) I found myself much annoyed by the reprobate conduct of the captain and mate, who were both sadly given to the scandalous habit of swearing. First the captain swore at the mate, then the mate swore at the captain, then they swore at the wind—when I called to them with a strong voice for fair play.

"Stop, stop!" said I, "if you please, gentlemen, let us have fair play; it's my turn now." At what is your turn, pray?" said the captain.—"At swearing," I replied. Well, they waited and waited, until their patience was exhausted, and wanted me to make haste and take my turn. I told them however, that I had a right to take my time, and swear at my own convenience. To this the Captain replied, with a laugh, "Perhaps you don't mean to take your turn?" "Pardon me, captain," I answered, "but I do, as soon as I find the good of doing so." My friends, I did not hear another oath on the voyage.

DYING DECLARATIONS.—*Curious Decision of a Judge.*—From an article in the Washington (Wilkes county) Gazette, we learn that Judge Baxter, of the Northern Circuit of Georgia, has recently decided that the dying declarations of a man cannot be given in evidence on a trial for murder. This is an important decision, and overturns the common law as understood and heretofore administered. The point was presented on the trial of Lovel for the murder of Bell, in the county of Warren, and was argued by Messrs. Tombs, Cone and Pottle, for the prisoner, and Solicitor Weems, Gartrell and Dawson, for the State. It was contended by the prisoner's counsel that the sixth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States guaranteed to every man accused of a crime the right "to be confronted with the witnesses against him, &c." To admit the dying declarations of the deceased, it was further contended, was a virtual denial of this right, and the court so believing ruled on the testimony. The prisoner was discharged.

Theodore Parker compares some men who grow and lolly rich to cabbages growing in a field; they smother the violets, but are, after all, not doing but cabbage heads.

From the Mercury. Separate State Action.

Messrs. Editors: This question necessarily resolves itself into two parts—involving two distinct propositions, viz: The right of a State to secede, alone, from the Union; secondly, the policy or expediency of her doing so.

The second having been so very ably illustrated by "Beaufort" in the Mercury, I shall confine myself to the first branch of the subject; and endeavor to prove, that the General Government does not, and never did possess the right to coerce a State, acting in her sovereignty; and that each State, acting through a Convention of her people, possesses the right of secession.

In order, therefore, to a clear understanding of the Constitution, which binds us together as States, it is absolutely necessary that we should refer to the journals of the Federal Convention, which framed it. For the Architects must certainly have understood the true character of the Political edifice which they were about to construct. If they knew not the meaning or end of their debates and actions, then all must be chaos and confusion, and we have a Government without law and fixed principles, the sport of every dominant caprice and faction.

But let us proceed to the records, so as to ascertain clearly their intentions upon this matter, and in order to show the degree of authority which should be attached to the journal of the Convention, from which I intended to quote I will merely state the fact, "that the last act of the Convention on the 17th of May, 1787, was a Resolution that their journal and other papers should be deposited with their President GEORGE WASHINGTON, to be retained by him subject to the order of Congress, if ever formed under the Constitution." Accordingly, on the 19th of March, 1796, he deposited in the Department of State, the journals from which I shall quote. If this be not authority, where then shall we find it?

On the 29th of May, 1787, Mr. Edmund Randolph, a delegate from Virginia, introduced fifteen resolutions, which were discussed, from time to time, in committee of the whole, and were the real basis of our present Constitution. Some portions were accepted—others were rejected, and the whole much added to and amended. The last clause of the sixth resolution proposed to give to the Government they were about to form, the power "to call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfil its duties under the articles thereof." See Elliott's Journal and Debates on the Federal Convention, page 42.

On Thursday, 31st May, 1787, in Committee of the whole House, Mr. Gorham in the Chair, it was then moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of the last clause of the sixth resolution, namely, to call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union, failing to do its duty under the articles thereof.

"On the question to postpone the consideration of said clause, it passed (unanimously) in the affirmative."—See Journal of the Federal Convention, page 51, 4th vol. of Elliott.

"June 12, 1787—met pursuant to adjournment—present eleven States. Having gone through with the resolves, it was found necessary to take up such parts of the preceding Resolves as had been postponed, or not agreed to." Accordingly, "upon the subject of the sixth Resolve, it was agreed to be postponed sine die—and this nem. con."

Where, then, let me ask, shall we find the power to coerce a State? for the Convention which framed the Constitution, did most expressly and absolutely refuse to confer it upon the Government which they then formed, and under which we now live.

In order, however, to place this matter beyond all dispute, I will quote the testimony of Edmund Randolph, who himself, proposed, in the last clause of the sixth resolution, to give to the Government this power to coerce a State. His testimony is certainly very material to our purpose, because he was one of the ablest lawyers in the Convention, and was chosen by Washington to fill a place in his cabinet, as the first Attorney General of the newly formed Government. It was indeed an honor to have been associated in Cabinet Council with Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton—such was the position of Randolph at a momentous crisis, the dawn of a new and untried system of Government, when the paternal solicitude of Washington called to his aid the very ablest and best men of the infant Republic. Well, then, let us hear what he (Randolph) said in reference to this assumed power to coerce a State. In a letter addressed by him "on the 10th of October, 1787, to the Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia on the Federal Constitution," he says:

"It (coercion) ought not to be directed against a State as a State, it being impossible to attempt it except by blockading the trade of the delinquent, or carrying war into its bowels. Against each of them I separate, unconquerable objections. A blockade is not equally applicable to all of the States, they being differently circumstanced in communication from the privilege of the Union would be vain, because every regulation or prohibition may be easily eluded under the rights of American citizenship, or of foreign nations." But how shall we speak of the intrusion of troops? Shall we arm citizens against citizens, and habituate them to shed kindred blood? Shall we risk the inflaming of wounds, which will generate a canker never to be subdued? Would there be no room to fear that an army accustomed to fight for the establishment of authority would salute an Emperor of their own? Let us not bring these things into jeopardy." &c. Vide Elliott's Debates, vol. 4, pp. 132 and 133 of 2d part.

Now, let me ask, is there, in this extract from RANDOLPH'S letter any authority for supposing that the Federal Convention ever designed to confer upon the Government a power of which he speaks in terms of condemnation and abhorrence? If any man in that most august assembly of heroes, statesmen, and sages, clearly understood the intentions of the Convention upon this particular matter, it must have been MR. RANDOLPH himself, who most distinctly intimated to the Virginia House of Assembly that the Convention never intended to confer such an arbitrary and unwarrantable power upon our Government. Furthermore,

both of the journals of their proceedings, which I have quoted, most conclusively show that this power to coerce a State was positively refused.

Having endeavored to prove what were the views of the Framers of the Constitution upon this subject, I propose, in an other number, to show the opinions of the States themselves, sitting as sovereigns in their respective State Conventions, at the very time that they were ratifying our present glorious, but most shamefully perverted, Constitution.

PALMETTO.

See Elliott's Debates, vol. 4th, 1st part, pages 19th and 20th.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1851.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Reported for the Journal.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, May 5, 1851.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock, P. M.—Four hundred and thirty one Delegates are in attendance. Gen. Buchanan, of Fairfield, was called to the Chair, and W. H. Campbell and C. A. Price appointed Secretaries. A Committee of 15 was appointed to prepare business for the Convention, who reported the Hon. J. P. Richardson for President, and Messrs. Ashe, Griffin, Pengan, Simpson and Gost for Vice Presidents. The rules of the Convention of 1832, with slight alterations, were adopted for government of this body. The meetings are to be opened with prayer. A large majority of the Delegates are in favor of immediate action.

TO ADVERTISERS.

As the circulation of the Journal has been steadily increasing within the past sixteen months, and particularly since the first of January last, the paper affords a good advertising medium, and as an inducement to merchants and others, we have determined to contract for yearly advertising as heretofore.

As our Editor has gone to the Convention, we must be excused for our lack of variety under this head, in to-day's paper.

Our Cotton Market.

We have no change to notice in prices, and continue quotations of Friday, 5th to 9th. In the Charleston on Saturday, a good demand prevailed. Sales at 7 to 10 cents. There has been an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ in New York, since the advices by the Niagara.

Separate State Action.

In another column, may be found an article which is copied from the Charleston Mercury, and in connexion with other matters, satisfactorily induces us to believe, that there is no question, as to the right of a State to secede, if so disposed, alone from the Union. We believe with "Palmetto," that the General Government does not and never did, possess the right to coerce a State, acting through a convention of her people, possesses the right of secession. As the delegates of the several Southern Rights Associations throughout the State, are at present assembled in Charleston, in a Convention of the same, and have met, and are engaged no doubt in the discussion of separate State Action, and kindred questions, in a sort of preparatory Convention to that which will assemble in a few months under the authority of the State, it is well that we should revolve these matters in our mind, and each one think, that he may be prepared to act for himself, when that issue comes which will try men's souls. That the issue will come sooner or later, we think there can be little doubt; and that we must meet it is not a matter for idle speculation.

We do not propose at this time to enter into detail on the discussion of the important topics, which vitally affect the interests of our people. The subject is one of too great moment to be approached, other than with the greatest caution. Our cause is a sacred one, and we cannot too dearly reward, the lives, fortunes, and honor of our people, which are inseparably connected with the weal of our beloved State. To approach the matter of separate State Action, one of grave import and of the utmost consequence to every South Carolinian be he who he may. When this question is to be discussed and decided, requires qualifications of an extraordinary character, combining wisdom with prudence, inflexible courage and determination. These we believe are possessed generally by those who are to serve on that grand inquest which must render a verdict for or against separate State action.

SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—The South Carolinian cavalry, it is known, have recently appropriated \$300,000 for bloody weapons, and some Massachusetts Yankees have got the job to make them—or a part of them at least.

A friend informs the editor of the Woonsocket Patriot that Messrs. Waters, of Milbury, Massachusetts, have obtained the contract for the small arms, viz: 6,000 muskets, 3,000 rifles, and 2,000 pistols. The field artillery are to be made in South Carolina, and the authorities were very anxious that Messrs. Waters should manufacture the small arms there also; but this could not be, and get the arms completed within the time allotted by the contract.—Messrs. Waters, however, have contracted to establish the armory in South Carolina, after the completion of this order.

The above is copied from the Baltimore Sun, and is evidently intended as a sneer at the supposed dependent situation of our State. Well, the British knew where to find traitors to burn blue lights, and we cannot see why South Carolina should be laughed at, if she hire "Massachusetts Yankees" to manufacture "bloody weapons" for her—but unfortunately, and much to the

regret of the "Yankees" aforesaid, the story is untrue. The Charleston Mercury is "authorized to say that the statement is utterly unfounded. No arms of any kind for South Carolina, are to be manufactured North of the Potomac, and the small arms will all be constructed within the State. Offers in abundance were made from the Northern States for that purpose, but the Board of Ordnance were enabled to supply themselves more advantageously, and made their contracts accordingly."

Bounty Land Claims.

A statement has been going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that there would probably be considerable delay in issuing of Land Warrants. The Washington Republic is authorized to say that the statement is incorrect, and does not truly represent the action of the Pension Office. It says: "It is true, that the applications already received exceed one hundred thousand in number, and are increasing at the rate of five hundred a day; but so far from the claims themselves being permitted to slumber, they are subjected from their first reception to a rapid process of classification and arrangement, which is essential to guard against error and confusion, and actually conduces to despatch. There are now nearly three hundred warrants issuing daily, and means are in constant exercise to swell the number to four hundred and upwards. Nearly fifteen thousand warrants have been issued to various parts of the country since the plates were first received from the engravers."

Congressional Nomination.

We understand that Col. W. L. YANNEY, (says the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser, 1st inst.) has been nominated by the Convention at Clayton, as the Southern Rights candidate for Congress in this Congressional district.

A Cincinnati paper says that in the year 1833 a German gardener purchased a lot of two and a half acres of ground at the west end of Eight-street, in that city, for \$2,500. Last week he sold the same for \$52,000.

From the Charleston Courier.

PRICE OF THE NEXT CROP OF COTTON.

Messrs. Editors: We have received in this country, at the ports, 233,843 bales of Cotton, above our receipts last year, at the same time; and yet, the stock in the ports is 5,500 bales less than it was last year.

We have exported to Great Britain, 254,582 bales more than at the same period last year; and yet, the stock in Great Britain was, on the 11th April, 30,000 bales less than last year. There is Cotton on the way now, but so there was last year. All the letters agree that the Spinners are only buying for immediate consumption; therefore, the consumption does not fall off.

The stock in our ports is	198,424
"in Great Britain April 11	536,000
Total stock	1,034,424
The consumption for thirty weeks, from 11th April, till the new crop can be at Liverpool, at 20,000 bales of American kind, is	600,000
The consumption in America is reduced this year to 500,000 bales, for six months	250,000
The consumption of the Continent at 1,000,000 per annum, for six months	500,000
Consumption	1,350,000
Deficiency	315,000

To be supplied by our future receipts from the interior. Now, supposing the deficiency to be supplied, and supposing our next crop to be a very large one—it will come to market in a world bare of Cotton. The stock in Great Britain, for a series of years, has been about 500,000 bales. There is no way of supplying this stock, and the next crop cannot sell below the present rates, even if it be 3,000,000 bales; because, at the present rates, consumption is stimulated.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The meeting of the Grand Division of the State of South Carolina, was held in the Hall of the Cheraw Division, on Thursday and Friday last. The attendance of the officers and delegates was respectable, and the meeting harmonious and interesting. The Cheraw Division held public meetings on Thursday and Friday evenings, and marched in torch light processions from their Hall to the Methodist Church, where addresses were delivered. We have no recollection of ever witnessing larger assemblages of citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, in our town than on these evenings.—On Thursday evening, Rev. J. Culpepper and the Hon. J. B. O'Neal, addressed the meeting; and on Friday evening, Dr. Mobley and John G. Bowman, Esq., occupied the stand. We have no idea of attempting an account of these speeches, as it would be out of our power to do so. All were good, and we mean no disparagement when we say that Judge O'Neal and Mr. Bowman, on this occasion, surpassed anything of the kind we have ever heard. If the sublimest eloquence can win favor, the order and the Cheraw Division is under lasting obligations to these gentlemen. We have never beheld a more sublime spectacle than was presented at the Methodist church, on Thursday night, save one. We hope next week to be able to give a more extended account of the meeting, with a portion of its proceedings, and therefore shall say no more at present.

Cheraw Gazette, 29th ult.

JURORS IN CAPITAL CASES CANNOT SEPARATE.—The Philadelphia American gives the following decision in the Supreme Court of Pa. "Peiffer vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The plaintiff in error was lately convicted of the murder of his wife, in Schuylkill county and sentenced to be hung. The ground relied upon for reversal was, that after the jury were sworn, but before the case was opened the jury was suffered to separate and go to their homes. This the Supreme court have now decided was a fatal error, although the prisoner's counsel consented. The Court says that a prisoner on trial for his life should not be asked to consent. That the allowing a jury so to separate is dangerous. If the accused has powerful friends, it opens a door for improper

influences against the Commonwealth. If he is without friends it enables a powerful enemy or public prejudice, to work fearfully against him. A prisoner so situated, if asked his consent that the jury who are to pass upon his life may not be kept confined to their apartments, dare not deny them, the refusal of which they might, be tempted by their verdict to resent.—Judgment reversed, and the prisoner sent back for another trial.

It is estimated that one eighth of the population of New Bedford, Mass. the favorite resort of fugitive slaves come under the supervision of the Police authorities. Last year one thousand and sixty five persons were arrested in that city. Nearly half of these were charged with drunkenness. At the same time they have a great horror of any law but the "higher law."

The Union Platform in Alabama.—The following is the platform of the Union party in Alabama. It will be seen that it differs from the secessionist creed more in regard to the remedy than in reference to the alleged wrong:

The Union party have thrown their banner, with the following inscription, to the breeze, and around it they invite all to rally who are the friends of the safety, prosperity and happiness of the people of the Union.

That whilst we acquiesce in the enactments of the last session of Congress, and feel a strong attachment and veneration for the Union established by our forefathers, still we declare that violation of our rights may occur which amount to intolerable oppressions, and would justify a resort to measures of resistance—amongst which are the following:

1. The interference by congressional legislation with the institution of slavery in the States.
2. Interference in the trade in slaves between the States.
3. The abolition by Congress of slavery in the District of Columbia.
4. The refusal by Congress to admit a new State into the Union on the ground of her tolerating slavery within her limits.
5. The passage of any law by Congress prohibiting slavery in any of the territories.
6. The repeal of the Fugitive slave law, or the refusal by the general government to enforce the constitutional provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves. But that we are now and at all times opposed to any agitation, by conventions or otherwise, of these questions, reserving the mode and measure of redress until such injury shall be inflicted.

MISSISSIPPI.—*The War Cry of our Fathers, and our own.*—"Liberty or Death" was the war cry of our brave old revolutionary fathers when they resisted the tyranny and oppression of the government under which they were born and educated; and the war cry which their patriotic sons, living in a less sanguinary age, have been compelled to raise against a government which has denied the equality of rights which belongs to freemen,—"Liberty or Secession!" Our rights in the Union, or our rights out of it!

Situated as we in the South are, our revolutionary fathers would have raised the old cry of "Liberty or Death," and drawn the sword; but we only propose a more peaceful, a bloodless remedy—a stepping aside as the faithful Abdiel turned his back on the apostate angels, proudly waving the band in farewell, with the solemn words: "You shall oppress us no longer. Seek your white slaves among! You bow to the distinctions of inequality! You touch us no more!"—Mississippian.

He who gives fair words feeds you with an empty spoon.

MARRIED.—On Thursday the 24th instant, by the Rev. P. E. Bishop, Mr. C. J. PATON to Miss AMELIA, only daughter of Col. John S. Sitgreaves, all of York District.

MARRIED on Tuesday evening 22d ult., at the residence of Mrs. Smith, by Jon. B. Mickle, Esq., Mr. JOHN SLOAN to Miss SARAH SMITH, all of Fairfield District.

Died, on the 29th, of April at her residence near Liberty Hill, Mrs. Eliza Dixon, wife of Col. T. L. Dixon, of Kershaw District in the 33d, year of her age.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all diseases, for which it is recommended—causing many cures after the skill of the best physicians were unavailing—has caused unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. BE NOT DECEIVED BY IMITATIONS.

The public should be careful to get the genuine article as the imitations and counterfeits, if used, do more harm than good, and are entirely unsafe and dangerous.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Feb. 8, 1848.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have an utter abhorrence for all kind of purgatives, especially such as are calculated to mislead the public as to the curative virtues of certain medicines. There are many many cathartic-purgative nostrums, daily vended and hourly used, which are not only of no value, but absolutely deleterious to the physical man. There are other balsams, extract, &c., not embraced herein, in the pharmacopoeia arrangements of the apothecary or regular physician, that are in certain cases, of more value than all the prescriptions of Galen put together. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted by the concurrent testimony of those who have proved its virtues to be of the latter class. In colds and consumption asthma and chronic coughs as well as in other kindred diseases it has been used with almost universal success. In a climate so changeable as this, superinducing and aggravating the family of diseases above alluded to, this medicine has a value not to be estimated.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper, for sale in Camden at McKEN'S Drug Store. Wholesale by P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston, S. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the State.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

Bagging, per yd. 14 to 18	Lard,	lb	8 to 10		
Bale hoop	lb	12 to 14	Lead,	lb	6 to 7
Bacon	lb	9 to 12	Flour,	gill	51 to 40
Butter	lb	18 to 20	Mackerel,	lb	8 to 10
Brandy,	gall	28 to 35	Nails,	lb	4 to 6
Beeswax,	lb	18 to 22	Oats,	bushel	75
Beef,	lb	4 to 5	Pears,	bushel	60
Cheese,	lb	12 to 15	Potatoes, sweet,	bu	50
Clout,	lb	51 to 94	Irish bu	11	
Corn,	bushel	81 to 106	Rye,	bushel	95 to 11
Flour,	hbl	61 to 7	Rice,	bushel	3 to 4
Folder,	cwt	150	Sugar,	hbl	7 to 10
Hides, dry	lb	5 to 9	Salt,	hbl	8 to 11
Iron,	lb	5 to 6	Shot,	hbl	11
Lime,	hbl	2 to 21	Tobacco,	lb	10 to 50
Leather, sole,	lb	17 to 22	Wheat,	hush	1